

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS, &C.

The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail, at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

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Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Continued from our last.]

Our foreign relations continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they bore in my last annual message, and promise to extend those advantages which the principles that regulate our intercourse with other nations are so well calculated to secure.

The question of the northeastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that Government. Believing that every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the Governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the Queen of Spain has ratified the Convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens arising since 1810. It is in the course of execution on her part, and a copy of it is now laid before you, for each legislation as may be found necessary to enable those interested to derive the benefits of it.

Yielding to the force of circumstances, and to the wise counsels of time and experience, that Power has finally resolved no longer to occupy the unnatural position in which she stood to the new Governments established in this hemisphere.

I have the great satisfaction of stating to you that in preparing the way for the restoration of harmony between those who have sprung from the same ancestors, who are allied by common interests, profess the same religion, and speak the same language, the United States have been actively instrumental. Our efforts to effect this good work will be persevered in while they are deemed useful to the parties, and our entire disinterestedness continues to be felt and understood.

The Congress, to contravert the discriminating duties, levied to the prejudice of our navigation in Cuba and Porto Rico, has been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, to be communicated to the Government of the Queen. No intelligence of its receipt has as yet reached the Department of State. If the present condition of the country permits the Government to make a careful and enlarged examination of the true interests of these important portions of its dominions, no doubt is entertained that their future intercourse with the United States will be placed upon a more just and liberal basis.

The Florida archives have not yet been selected and delivered. Recent orders have been sent to the Agent of the United States at Havana, to return with all that he can obtain, so that they may be in Washington before the session of the Supreme Court, to be used in legal questions there pending, to which the Government is a party.

Internal tranquility is happily restored to Portugal. The distracted state of the country rendered unavoidable the postponement of a final payment of the just claims of our citizens. Our diplomatic relations will be soon resumed, and the long subsisting friendship with that Power affords the strongest guarantee that the balance due will receive prompt attention.

The first instalment due under the Convention of Indemnity with the King of the Two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—an offer which I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the exclusive property of individual citizens of the United States. The original adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the Government of the Two Sicilies. When it is recollected that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive Power, temporarily dominant in its territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and to pay which would

have been neither unnatural or unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last Annual Message, as sanctioned by the Senate, and the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally disavowed by that Government, as inconsistent with the powers and instructions given to their Minister who negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the Convention, and which form the ground-work of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian Representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a Treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maritime law.

Our newly established relations with the Spahlime Porte promise to be useful to our commerce, and satisfactory in every respect to this Government. Our intercourse with the Barbary Powers continues without important change, except that the present political state of Algiers has induced me to terminate the residence there of a salaried Consul, and to substitute an ordinary Consulate, to remain so long as the place continues in the possession of France. Our first treaty with one of these Powers—the Emperor of Morocco—was formed in 1786, and was limited to fifty years. That period has almost expired. I shall take measures to renew it with the greatest satisfaction, as its stipulations are just and liberal, and have been, with mutual fidelity and reciprocal advantage, scrupulously fulfilled.

Intestine dissensions have too frequently occurred to mar the prosperity, interrupt the commerce, and distract the Governments, of most of the nations of this hemisphere, which have separated themselves from Spain. When a firm and permanent understanding with the parent country shall have produced a formal acknowledgment of their independence, and the idea of danger from that quarter can be no longer entertained, the friends of freedom expect that those countries, so favored by nature, will be distinguished for their love of justice, and their devotion to those peaceful arts, the assiduous cultivation of which confers honor upon nations and gives value to human life. In the mean time I confidently hope that the apprehensions entertained, that some of the people of those luxuriant regions may be tempted, in a moment of unworthy distrust of their own capacity for the enjoyment of liberty, to commit the too common error of purchasing present repose by bestowing on some favorite leaders the fatal gift of irresponsible power—will not be realized. With all these Governments, and with that of Brazil, no unexpected changes in our relations have occurred during the present year. Frequent causes of just complaint have arisen upon the part of the citizens of the United States—sometimes from the irregular action of the constituted subordinate authorities of the maritime regions, and sometimes from the leaders or partisans of those in arms against the established Governments. In all cases, representations have been or will be made; and, as soon as their political affairs are in a settled position, it is expected that our friendly remonstrances will be followed by adequate redress.

The Government of Mexico made known, in December last, the appointment of Commissioners and a Surveyor, on its part, to run, in conjunction with ours, the boundary line between its territory and the United States, and excused the delay, for the reasons anticipated—the prevalence of civil war. The Commissioners and Surveyors not having met within the time stipulated by the treaty, a new arrangement became necessary, and our Charge d' Affairs was instructed, in January last, to negotiate, in Mexico, an article additional to the pre-existing treaty. This instruction was acknowledged, and no difficulty was apprehended in the accomplishment of the object. By information just received, that additional article to the treaty will be obtained, and transmitted to this country, as soon as it can receive the ratification of the Mexican Congress.

The re-union of the three States of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, forming the Republic of Colombia, seems every day to become more probable. The Commissioners of the two first are understood to be now negotiating a just division of the obligations contracted by them when united under one Government. The civil war in Ecuador, it is believed, has prevented even the appointment of a Commissioner on its part.

I propose, at an early day, to submit, in the proper form, the appointment of a diplomatic agent to Venezuela. The importance of the commerce of that country to the United States, and the large claims of our citizens upon the Government, arising before and since the division of Colombia, rendering it, in my judgment, improper longer to delay this step.

Our representatives to Central America, Peru, and Brazil, are either at, or on their way to, their respective posts.

From the Argentine Republic, from which a Minister was expected to this Government, nothing further has been heard. Occasion has been taken, on the departure of a new Consul to Buenos Ayres, to remind that Government that its long delayed Minister, whose appointment had been made known to us, had not arrived.

(The part of the Message next in order—viz. the subjects of France, the Finances, and the Bank—was published in our last paper.—Ed.)

The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency, which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of the want of a general

paper currency, should the State Banks be incapable of furnishing it. Those institutions have already shown themselves competent to purchase and furnish domestic exchange for the convenience of trade, at reasonable rates; and not a doubt is entertained that, in a short period, all the wants of the country in Bank accommodations and exchange, will be supplied as promptly and cheaply as they have heretofore been by the Bank of the United States. If the several States shall be induced gradually to reform their banking systems, and prohibit the issue of all small notes, we shall, in a few years, have a currency as sound, and as little liable to fluctuations, as any other commercial country.

The report of the Secretary of War, together with the accompanying documents from the several bureaux of that Department, will exhibit the situation of the various objects committed to its administration.

No event has occurred since your last session rendering necessary any movements of the army, with the exception of the expedition of the regiment of dragoons into the territory of the wandering and predatory tribes inhabiting the western frontier and living adjacent to the Mexican boundary. These tribes have been heretofore known to us principally by their attacks upon our own citizens and upon other Indians entitled to the protection of the United States. It became necessary, for the peace of the frontiers, to check these habitual incursions, and I am happy to inform you that the object has been effected without the commission of any act of hostility. Col. Dodge, and the troops under his command, have acted with equal firmness and humanity; and an arrangement has been made with those Indians, which it is hoped will assure their permanent pacific relations with the United States and the other tribes of Indians upon that border. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness in that quarter has deprived the country of a number of valuable lives, and particularly that General Leavenworth, an officer well known and esteemed for his gallant services in the late war, and for his subsequent good conduct, has fallen a victim to his zeal and exertions in the discharge of his duty.

The army is in a high state of discipline. Its moral condition, so far as that is known here, is good, and the various branches of the public service are carefully attended to. It is amply sufficient, under its present organization, for providing the necessary garrisons for the sea-board and for the defence of the internal frontier, and also for preserving the elements of military knowledge, and for keeping pace with those improvements which modern experience is continually making. And these objects appear to me to embrace all the legitimate purposes for which a permanent military force should be maintained in our country. The lessons of history teach us its danger, and the tendency which exists to an increase. This can be best met and averted by a just caution on the part of the public itself, and of those who represent them in Congress.

From the duties which devolve on the Engineer Department, and upon the Topographical Engineers, a different organization seems to be demanded by the public interest, and I recommend the subject to your consideration.

No important change has, during this season, taken place in the condition of the Indians. Arrangements are in progress for the removal of the Creeks, and will soon be for the removal of the Seminoles. I regret that the Cherokees east of the Mississippi have not yet determined, as a community, to remove. How long the personal causes which have heretofore retarded that ultimately inevitable measure, will continue to operate, I am unable to conjecture. It is certain, however, that delay will bring with it accumulated evils; which will render their condition more and more unpleasant. The experience of every year adds to the conviction that emigration, and that alone, can preserve from destruction the remnant of the tribe yet living among us. The facility with which the necessities of life are procured, and the treaty stipulations providing aid for the emigrant Indians in their agricultural pursuits, and in the important concern of education, and their removal from those causes which have heretofore depressed all and destroyed many of the tribes, cannot fail to stimulate their exertions and to reward their industry.

The two laws passed at the last session of Congress, on the subject of Indian affairs, have been carried into effect, and detailed instructions for their administration have been given. It will be seen by the estimates for the present session, that a great reduction will take place in the expenditures of the department in consequence of these laws. And there is reason to believe that their operation will be salutary, and that the colonization of the Indians on the western frontier, together with a judicious system of administration, will still further reduce the expenses of this branch of the public service, and at the same time promote its usefulness and efficiency.

Circumstances have been recently developed, showing the existence of extensive frauds under the various laws granting pensions and gratuities for Revolutionary services. It is impossible to estimate the amount which may have been thus fraudulently obtained from the national treasury. I am satisfied, however, it has been such as to justify a re-examination of the system, and the adoption of the necessary checks in its administration. All will agree that the services and sufferings of the remnant of our Revolutionary band should be fully compensated. But while this is done, every proper precaution should be taken to prevent the admission of fabricated and fraudulent claims. In the present mode of proceeding, the attestations and certificates of judicial officers of the various States form a considerable portion of the checks which are interposed against the commission of frauds. These, however, have been, and may be, fabricated, and in such a way as to elude detection at the examining offices. And, independently of this practical difficulty, it is ascertained that these documents are often loosely granted; sometimes, even

blank certificates have been issued; sometimes prepared papers have been signed without inquiry; and, in one instance at least, the seal of the court has been within reach of a person most interested in its improper application. It is obvious that, under such circumstances, no severity of administration can check the abuse of the law; and information has, from time to time, been communicated to the Pension Office, questioning or denying the right of persons placed upon the pension list, to the bounty of the country. Such cautions are always attended to, and examined. But a far more general investigation is called for. And I therefore recommend, in conformity with the suggestion of the Secretary of War, that an actual inspection should be made, in each State, into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension. The honest veteran has nothing to fear from such a scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected, and the public treasury relieved to an amount, I have reason to believe, far greater than has heretofore been suspected. The details of such a plan could be so regulated as to interpose the necessary checks, without any burthensome operation upon the pensioners. The object should be two-fold:

1. To look into the original justice of the claims, so far as this can be done under a proper system of regulations, by an examination of the claimants themselves, and by inquiring, in the vicinity of their residence, into their history, and into the opinion entertained of their revolutionary services.

2. To ascertain, in all cases, whether the original claimant is living, and this by actual personal inspection.

This measure will, if adopted, be productive, I think, of the desired results, and I therefore recommend it to your consideration, with the further suggestion that all payments should be suspended till the necessary reports are received.

It will be seen, by a tabular statement annexed to the documents transmitted to Congress, that the appropriations for objects connected with the War Department, made at the last session, for the service of the year 1834, excluding the permanent appropriation for the payment of military gratuities under the Act of June 7, 1832, the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for arming and equipping the militia, and the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the civilization of the Indians, which are not annually renewed, amounted to the sum of nine millions three thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars, and that the estimates of appropriations necessary for the same branches of service for the year 1835 amount to the sum of five millions seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars, making a difference in the appropriations of the current year over the estimates of appropriations for the next, of three millions two hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

The principal causes which have operated at this time to produce this great difference, are shown in the reports and documents, and in the detailed estimates. Some of these causes are accidental and temporary, while others are permanent, and, aided by a just course of administration, may continue to operate beneficially upon the public expenditures.

A just economy, expending where the public service requires, and withholding where it does not, is among the indispensable duties of the Government. I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, and to the documents with it, for a full view of the operations of that important branch of our service during the present year. It will be seen that the wisdom and liberality with which Congress have provided for the gradual increase of our navy material, have been seconded by a corresponding zeal and fidelity on the part of those to whom has been confided the execution of the laws on the subject, and that but a short period would be now required to put in commission a force large enough for any exigency into which the country may be thrown.

When we reflect upon our position in relation to other nations, it must be apparent that, in the event of conflicts with them, we must look chiefly to our navy for the protection of our national rights. The wide seas which separate us from other governments, must of necessity be the theatre on which an enemy will aim to assail us; and, unless we are prepared to meet him on this element, we cannot be said to possess the power requisite to repel or prevent aggressions. We cannot, therefore, watch with too much attention this arm of our defence, or cherish with too much care the means by which it can possess the necessary efficiency and extension. To this end, our policy has been heretofore wisely directed to the constant employment of a force sufficient to guard our commerce, and to the rapid accumulation of the materials which are necessary to repair our vessels, and construct with ease such new ones as may be required in a state of war.

In accordance with this policy, I recommend to your consideration the erection of the additional Dry Dock described by the Secretary of the Navy, and also the construction of the Steam Batteries to which he has referred, for the purpose of testing their efficacy as auxiliaries to the system of defence now in use.

The Report of the Postmaster General, herewith submitted, exhibits the condition and prospects of that Department. From that document it appears that there was a deficit in the funds of the Department, at the commencement of the present year, beyond its available means, of three hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents, which on the first of July last had been reduced to two hundred and sixty-eight thousand ninety-two dollars and seventy-four cents. It appears, also, that the revenues for the coming year will exceed the expenditures about two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which, with the excess of revenue which will result from the operation of the current half year, may be expected, independently of any increase in

the gross amount of postage, to supply the entire deficit before the end of 1834. But on this calculation is based on the gross amount of postage which had occurred within the period embraced by the times of striking the balances, it is obvious that without a progressive increase in the amount of postage, the existing retrenchments must be persevered in through the year 1836, that the Department may accumulate a surplus fund sufficient to place it in a condition of perfect ease.

It will be observed that the revenues of the Post Office Department, though they have increased, and their amount is above that of any former year, have yet fallen short of the estimates made, in a great degree, to the increase of first letters, growing out of the extension and abuse of the franking privilege. There has been a gradual increase in the number of executive offices to which it has been granted; and by an Act passed in March, 1833, it was extended to members of Congress throughout the whole year. It is believed that a revision of the laws relative to the franking privilege, with some enactments to enforce more rigidly the restrictions under which it is granted, would operate beneficially to the country, by enabling the Department at an earlier period to restore the mail facilities that have been withdrawn, and to extend them more widely as the growing settlements of the country may require.

To a measure so important to the Government, and so just to our constituents, who ask no exclusive privileges for themselves, and are not willing to concede them to others, I earnestly recommend the serious attention of Congress.

The importance of the Post Office Department, and the magnitude to which it has grown, both in its revenues and in its operations, seem to demand its re-organization by law. The whole of its receipts and disbursements have hitherto been left entirely to Executive control, and individual discretion. The principle is as sound in relation to this as to any other Department of the Government, that as little discretion should be confided to the Executive officer who controls it, as is compatible with its efficiency. It is therefore earnestly recommended that it be organized with an Auditor and Treasurer of its own, appointed by the President and Senate, who shall be branches of the Treasury Department.

Your attention is again respectfully invited to the deficit which exists in the Judicial System of the United States. Nothing can be more desirable than the uniform operation of the Federal Judiciary throughout the several States, all of which, standing on the same footing as members of the Union, have equal rights to the advantages and benefits resulting from its laws. This object is not attained by the judicial Acts now in force, because they leave one-fourth of the States without Circuit Courts.

It is undoubtedly the duty of Congress to place all the States on the same footing in this respect, either by the creation of an additional number of associate judges, or by an enlargement of the circuits assigned to those already appointed, so as to include the new States. Whatever may be the difficulty in a proper organization of the judicial system, so as to secure its efficiency and uniformity in all parts of the Union, and at the same time to avoid such an increase of judges as would encumber the supreme appellate tribunal, it should not be allowed to weigh against the great injustice which the present operation of the system produces.

I trust that I may be also pardoned for renewing the recommendation I have so often submitted to your attention, in regard to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. All the reflection I have been able to bestow upon the subject, increases my conviction that the best interests of the country will be promoted by the adoption of some plan which will secure, in all contingencies, that important right of sovereignty to the direct control of the People. Could this be attained, and the terms of those officers be limited to a single period of either four or six years, I think our liberties would possess an additional safeguard.

At your last session I called the attention of Congress to the destruction of the public building occupied by the Treasury Department. As the public interest requires that another building should be erected, with as little delay as possible, it is hoped that the means will be seasonably provided, and that they will be ample enough to authorize such an enlargement and improvement in the plan of the building as will more effectually accommodate the public officers, and secure the public documents deposited in it from the casualties of fire.

I have not been able to satisfy myself that the bill entitled "An Act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river," which was sent to me at the close of your last session, ought to pass, and I have therefore withheld from it my approval, and now return it to the Senate, the body in which it originated.

There can be no question connected with the administration of public affairs, more important or more difficult to be satisfactorily dealt with, than that which relates to the rightful authority and proper action of the Federal Government upon the subject of Internal Improvements. To inherent embarrassments have been added others resulting from the course of our legislation concerning it.

I have heretofore communicated freely with Congress upon this subject, and in so doing to you, again, I cannot refrain from expressing my increased conviction of its extreme importance, as well in regard to its bearing upon the maintenance of the Constitution and the prudent management of the public revenue, as on account of its direct effect upon the harmony of the Union.

We are in no danger from violations of the Constitution by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizens. The amount of condemnation long since pronounced by the American People upon acts of that character, I doubt not, continue to serve as a salutary effect as it is irreversible in its nature.

the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the Government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our Government has been instituted for the benefit of the People, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great considerations in which the Federal Constitution was founded. They forget that in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different States, it was foreseen, at the period of its adoption, that although a particular measure of the Government might be beneficial and proper in one State, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the States would not consent to make a grant to the Federal Government of the general and usual powers of government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate; and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact then so solemnly, and as it was hoped, so firmly established. In addition to the dangers to the Constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than all. I allude to the materials which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to selfish feelings, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants, it is not surprising that the acts and pretensions of the Federal Government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent. The questions which have arisen upon this subject have related—

- 1st. To the power of making Internal Improvements within the limits of a State, with the right of territorial jurisdiction, sufficient at least for their preservation and use.
- 2d. To the right of appropriating money in aid of such works when carried on by a State or by a company in virtue of State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction; and
- 3d. To the propriety of appropriation for improvements of a particular class; viz. for light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and for the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other temporary and partial impediments in our navigable rivers and harbors.

The claims of power for the General Government upon each of these points certainly present matter of the deepest interest. The first is, however, of much the greatest importance, inasmuch as, in addition to the dangers of unequal and improvident expenditures of public moneys, common to all, there is superadded to that the conflicting jurisdictions of the respective Governments. Federal jurisdiction, at least to the extent I have stated, has been justly regarded by its advocates as necessarily appurtenant to the power in question, if that exists by the Constitution. That the most injurious conflicts would unavoidably arise between the respective jurisdictions of the State and Federal Governments, in the absence of a constitutional provision marking out their respective boundaries, cannot be doubted. The local advantages to be obtained would induce the States to overlook in the beginning the dangers and difficulties to which they might ultimately be exposed. The powers exercised by the Federal Government would soon be regarded with jealousy by the State authorities, and originating as they must from implication or assumption, it would be impossible to affix to them certain and safe limits. Opportunities and temptations to the assumption of power incompatible with State sovereignty, would be increased, and those barriers which resist the tendency of our system towards consolidation greatly weakened. The officers and agents of the General Government might not always have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling with State concerns; and if they did, they would not always escape the suspicion of having done so. Collisions, and consequent irritations, would spring up—that harmony which should ever exist between the General Government and each member of the Confederacy, would be frequently interrupted—a spirit of contention would be engendered—and the dangers of division greatly multiplied.

Yet we all know, that, notwithstanding these grave objections, this dangerous doctrine was at one time apparently proceeding to its final establishment with fearful rapidity. The desire to embark the Federal Government in works of Internal Improvement prevailed in the highest degree during the first session of the first Congress that I had the honor to meet in my present situation. When the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States for stock in the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Companies, passed the two Houses, there had been reported, by the Committees of Internal Improvement, bills containing appropriations for such objects, exclusive of those for the Cumberland road, and for harbors and light-houses, to the amount of about one hundred and six millions of dollars. In this amount was included authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for the stock of different companies to a great extent, and the residue was principally for the direct construction of roads by this Government. In addition to these projects, which had been presented to the two Houses under the sanction and recommendation of their respective Committees on Internal Improvements, there were then still pending before the Committees, and in memorials to Congress, presented, but not referred, different projects for works of a similar character, the expense of which cannot be estimated with certainty, but must have exceeded one hundred millions of dollars.

Regarding the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company as the entering wedge of a system, which, however weak at first, might soon become strong enough to rive the bands of the Union asunder, and believing that if its passage was acquiesced in by the Executive and the People, there would no longer be any limitation upon the authority of the General Government in respect to the appropriation of money for such objects, I deemed it an imperative duty to withhold from it the Executive approval. Although, from the obviously local character of that work, I might well have contented myself with a refusal to approve the bill upon that ground, yet, sensible of the vital importance of the subject, and anxious that my views and opinions in regard to the whole matter should be fully understood by Congress, and by my constituents, I felt it my duty to go further. I therefore embraced that early occasion to apprise Congress, that, in my opinion, the Constitution did not confer upon it the power to authorize the construction of ordina-

ry roads and canals within the limits of a State, and to say respectfully, that no bill admitting such a power could receive my official sanction. I did so in the confident expectation that the speedy settlement of the public mind upon the whole subject would be greatly facilitated by the difference between the two Houses and myself, and that the harmonious action of the several departments of the Federal Government in regard to it would be ultimately secured.

So far at least as it regards this branch of the subject, my best hopes have been realized. Nearly four years have elapsed, and several sessions of Congress have intervened, and no attempt, within my recollection, has been made to induce Congress to exercise this power. The applications for the construction of roads and canals, which were formerly multiplied upon your files, are no longer presented; and we have good reason to infer that the current of public sentiment has become so decided against the pretension, as effectually to discourage its re-assertion. So thinking, I derive the greatest satisfaction from the conviction that thus much at least has been secured upon this important and embarrassing subject.

From attempts to appropriate the national funds to objects which are confessedly of a local character, we cannot, I trust, have any thing further to apprehend. My views in regard to the expediency of making appropriations for works which are claimed to be of a national character, and prosecuted under State authority, assuming that have the right to do so, were stated in my annual message to Congress in 1830, and also in that containing my objections to the Maysville Road Bill.

So thoroughly convinced am I that no such appropriations ought to be made by Congress until a suitable constitutional provision is made upon the subject, and so essential do I regard the point to the highest interests of our country, that I could not consider myself as discharging my duty to my constituents in giving the Executive sanction to any bill containing such an appropriation. If the People of the United States desire that the Public Treasury shall be resorted to for the means to prosecute such works, they will concur in an amendment of the Constitution, prescribing a rule by which the national character of the works is to be tested, and by which the greatest practicable equality of benefits may be secured to each member of the Confederacy. The effects of such a regulation would be most salutary in preventing unprofitable expenditures, in securing our legislation from the pernicious consequences of a scramble for the favors of Government, and in repressing the spirit of discontent which must inevitably arise from an unequal distribution of treasures which belong alike to all.

There is another class of appropriations for what may be called, without impropriety, internal improvements, which have always been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their object the improvement of our harbors, the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, for the facility and security of our foreign commerce. The grounds upon which I distinguished appropriations of this character from others, have already been stated to Congress. I will now only add that at the first session of Congress under the new Constitution, it was provided, by law, that all expenses which should accrue from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, placed, or sunk before the passage of the Act, within any bay, inlet, harbor, or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States; and further, that it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts, with the approbation of the President, for rebuilding when necessary and keeping in good repair the light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several States, and for furnishing them with supplies. Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our sea-board, but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of these expenditures; to the erection of light-houses, the placing, planting, and sinking of buoys, beacons, and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the harbors upon our great lakes, as well as on the seaboard. Although I have expressed to Congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to refuse my assent to bills containing them, and have contented myself to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors. Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better, I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "An Act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river;" but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprized, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions, could desire.

I rely upon the intelligence and candor of my fellow-citizens, in whose liberal indulgence I have already so largely participated, for a correct appreciation of my motives in interposing, as I have done, on this, and other occasions, checks to a course of legislation which, without in the slightest degree calling in question the motives of others, I consider as sanctioning improper and unconstitutional expenditures of public treasure.

I am not hostile to internal improvements, and wish to see them extended to every part of the country. But I am fully persuaded, if they are

not commenced in a proper manner confined to proper objects, and conducted under an authority generally conceded to be rightful, that a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected. The attempt will meet with resistance where it might otherwise receive support, and instead of strengthening the bonds of our Confederacy, it will only multiply and aggravate the causes of dissension.

ANDREW JACKSON.

DECEMBER 1, 1834.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[COMPILED FROM THE LATEST RALEIGH PAPERS.]

Friday, December 6, 1834.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Brittain, the Committee on Cherokee Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling that portion of the 400 acres of Public Land which was reserved for the future disposition of the Legislature by the Act of 1819, and which remains unsold.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Laws against Gaming, so as to increase the penalties for a violation thereof by itinerant or professed gamblers, commonly called black-legs, and those who afford them facilities in exhibiting their tables of hazard or other instruments of gaming; and also against keepers of Houses of Entertainment, and others, who exhibit gaming tables or engage in gaming themselves in their own houses; and that said Committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting unusual and barbarous sports, which have a tendency to corrupt the public mind.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Lilly, for the better government of the town of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county. By Mr. Seawell, to incorporate the Fayetteville Mechanic's Benevolent Society. By Mr. Tatham, to incorporate the Tuckaleechee Smokey Mountain Turnpike Company. Read the first time.

Mr. Daniel submitted a Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to authorize Petitions for divorce to be filed in the Courts of Equity, and of giving to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts the power to issue writs of sequestration upon such petitions, and such other process as the rules of law may warrant in Equity proceedings, and the facts may render necessary.

The bill to restore to credit Joseph Wilson, of Buncombe county, was read the second time, and rejected.

Mr. Outlaw, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred certain papers relating to the ineligibility of Robert Potter, made a report thereon, affirming the right of the sitting member to his seat. The Report was concurred in.

The House again proceeded to the consideration of the Political Resolutions submitted by Mr. Potts. Mr. Craigie concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Fleming, who, though avowing himself a Jackson man, opposed the passage of the Resolutions. He was succeeded by Mr. Guinn, in favor of their adoption; by Mr. Manly, in opposition to them; and by Mr. Potter, in favor. Mr. Craigie now moved an adjournment, which was decided in the negative—75 to 52. Mr. Henderson then delivered his views in opposition to the Resolutions, and a motion for adjournment was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Saturday, December 6, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, presented the following Resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That this Legislature adjourn on Saturday, the 20th instant, *sine die*, and that the clerks make up the estimates.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Wilson, a bill rewarding persons for taking up runaway slaves, the property of citizens of this State, beyond the boundaries of this State. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

The following engrossed bills passed their second and third readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: the bill to incorporate the Germantown Academy; and the bill to prevent obstructing the passage of fish up Roaring River, in Wilkes county.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Foushee presented a bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges. Mr. Clarke moved that it be rejected. The question thereon was decided in the negative by a vote of 68 to 55, and the bill passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Manney, a message was sent to the Senate, informing that the name of William B. Lockhart is added to the nomination for Public Treasurer.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of Mr. Potts's resolutions. The debate was resumed, and continued to a late hour; when the House adjourned without arriving at any decision on the subject.

Monday, December 8, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Cooper, of Martin, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Joint Select Committee, consisting of four members from each House, be raised, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, Treasurer, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the resolution, by inserting after the word "reducing," the words "or increasing;" which amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The following engrossed bills passed their second and third readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: The bill concerning the appointment of commissioners of a public road in Haywood county; the bill to provide for the holding of a Superior Court in Yancey county; and the bill to incorporate the Iredell Manufacturing Company.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the petition of Isabella A. Potter, of Granville county, praying to be divorced from her husband Robert Potter; which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. McQueen, the Committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by legislative enactments for the enlargement of the Literary Fund, and to examine the different sources of the public revenue,

for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there be any of its branches which can be safely diverted from the object to which they are applied at present and added to the Literary Fund. Also of providing by law for the attainment of such information as will enlighten the Legislature in regard to the present facilities of instruction possessed by the people of North Carolina.

Mr. Little presented a bill to repeal the several processioning laws now in force in this State; which was read the first time, and passed.

The bill prohibiting Lotteries passed its second and third readings by a vote of 51 to 3, and was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dudley presented a memorial, signed by John Waddill, of Wilmington, in relation to the treatment of himself and fellow passengers by the authorities of Nassau. Referred.

Mr. Dudley, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax now levied by law on circus companies.

Mr. Manly presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Newbern, praying the passage of the bill, now before the House, to establish the Merchants' Bank of the town of Newbern. Read, and laid on the table.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Fleming, a bill authorizing the County Courts of Burke and Yancey to appoint commissioners for laying off roads, &c. By Mr. Tatham, a bill to prevent obstructing the passage of fish up Highwassee, Nottally, and Valley rivers, in Macon county. By Mr. Weaver, a bill for the better regulation of the militia of Buncombe county. By Mr. Guinn, a bill to repeal part of the Act of last session, better to promote the administration of justice in Macon county.—All which passed their first reading.

The House now proceeded to the unfinished business of Saturday, being the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Potts. Mr. Outlaw having obtained the floor in the discussion, yielded it to Mr. McCleese, who moved that the resolutions lie on the table. The question on this motion was decided in the negative—yeas 58, nays 72. The discussion was again resumed, and continued until a late hour, when the House adjourned without arriving at any decision on the subject. During the debate, no less than five unsuccessful motions for adjournment were made.

Tuesday, December 9, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Lowry presented the petition of Silas L. Heller, an Attorney at Law, of South Carolina, praying permission to practice law in this State. Referred.

Mr. Sherard asked leave to introduce the memorial and petition of the religious society of Friends, convened at New Garden, in Guilford county, in November last, praying the Legislature to repeal all the Acts of Assembly prohibiting the literary instruction of slaves, and also prohibiting all colored persons in this State from preaching, exhorting, &c. Leave being objected to by Mr. Carson, the question thereon was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 39 nays 23. Mr. Sherard then moved that the said memorial lie on the table; which motion was agreed to—yeas 48, nays 14.

Mr. Moyer, of Pitt, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a petition on the subject, reported a bill to divorce Isabella A. Potter from her husband Robert Potter; which was read the first, second, and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to subject legacies, distributive shares, &c. to attachment in like manner as other property, with sundry amendments; when the bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Hogan, from the same committee, to which were referred resolutions instructing them to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting owners of slaves from settling negroes upon their plantations without a white overseer; of repealing or amending the Act of 1822, for the relief of honest insolvent debtors; of amending the laws relative to the marriage of infant females; of amending the laws in relation to guardians and wards; and of amending the laws against gaming, reported the same legislation necessary upon those subjects. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson presented resolutions requiring the Secretary of State to compile and prepare for publication the names and grades of all the officers of the Continental line of this State in the Revolutionary war; and directing the Public Printer to publish the same as an appendix to the Acts of this session; which were read the first time, amended, and laid on the table.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to make such examination into the condition of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, as is required by the Act of its incorporation; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Durham presented a bill to legitimate Sarah C., Wm. G. M., and James N. Baxter, of Rutherford; which was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guinn presented a bill concerning the liabilities of Sheriffs for claims put into the hands of themselves or their deputies for collection. Read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Manney presented a bill to construct a central rail road from the port of Beaufort to the Tennessee line. Read the first time, referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Potter offered a resolution, proposing that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of resorting to the old system of issuing forty-shilling bills, founded on the faith of the State, with a view to better the Currency. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 85 to 38.

The debate on the resolutions of Mr. Potts was resumed, and continued to a late hour, when the House adjourned without taking any question on them.

From the Raleigh Register of December 9.

State Legislature.—Owing to the very extreme length of the President's Message, and other interesting matters which claim precedence, we are compelled to omit in this paper the usual detail of Legislative Proceedings. We annex notices of the most prominent incidents of the week:

Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes, has been elected Public Treasurer, vice William S. Mhoon, Esq., who declined a re-election. We published two ballots in our last. On the third, the vote stood: For Patterson, 101; William B. Lockhart,

78. As "the Party" endeavored, with all their might, to rally their forces in this election, they cannot find fault with our claiming the choice of Gen. Patterson as a Whig triumph.

Gen. Wm. J. Cowan, of Bladen, was appointed Principal Clerk of the Senate, vice Gen. Patterson resigned; and Col. Coleman, of Cabarrus, Assistant, vice Gen. Cowan promoted. Col. Coleman being an Engrossing Clerk, his election was a vacancy in that department, which was filled by the appointment of Maj. Joseph Ward, of Orange.

On Thursday, the Resolutions instructing Mangum, &c., passed the House by a vote of 87—majority of 12! Two years ago, it was sort of moral treason in a member of Assembly to oppose Gen. Jackson, and now the parties are nearly balanced, as will be seen by the above vote. In the Senate, if the Resolutions pass at all, the majority will not exceed 5. We submit the *Age* and *Nox* on the main question in the House of Commons. There were a number of amendments offered, and various modifications of the original Resolutions proposed, but King Numbers was inexorable. These propositions we shall publish in detail next week. But to the vote:

For the passage of the Resolutions.—Messrs. B. H. Alexander, Allison, Bedford, Boddie, Bragg, Brown, Bynum, Byrum, Canaler, Carter, Coe, Daniel, Davis, Dayton, Fort, Foscue, Fouché, Fitzrandolph, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Guinn, Harrison, Hawkins, Harrison, Hartley, Haywood, Hill, Houlder, Hutchison, Irion, Robert Jones, Wesley Jordan, Judkins, Kennan, Latham, Lee, Lyon, Marshall, McNeill, M'Racken, Perry, Potter, Powell, Pugh, Reddick, Register, Roebuck, Sloan, John L. Smith, Sipla Smith, Stockard, Taylor, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Ver, Whitfield, Williamson, Witcher, Ziglar.

Against the passage of the Resolutions.—Messrs. Abritton, K. H. Alexander, Baker, Barringer, Bell, Blatchford, Black, Bray, Brummett, C. Craigie, Crump, Dockery, Dudley, Foreman, Graham, Harper, Harrison, Henderson, William Horton, Jonathan Horton, Howard Kitterell, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Long, Loumanly, Manney, Martin, Matthews, Mullen, McLean, McPherson, Norcum, Ousey, Outlaw, Poindexter, Rush, Seawell, Smallwood, A. George Smith, Swindell, Tillot, Watson, Williams of Green, Williams of Richmond—57.

A Bill has been introduced in the Senate, the object of which is to do away with the Supreme Court, as at present organized, and restore the Conference System.

A Bill has passed the Senate, abolishing Lotteries in this State, in every shape and form.

From the St. Louis Republican, of Nov. 18.

INDIAN MURDERS.—AND PROBABLE WAR.

The Steamboat Warrior arrived at this port on Saturday, from Prairie du Chien. We are sorry to learn—as we do by her—that the Indians in that region have again been engaged in hostile action, and that they portend a serious termination. A short time since a party of the Sacs and Foxes attacked a party of white persons. The murders were, however, (it was stated at Rock Island,) delivered up, by Keokuk, to a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Captain —. They were put on board of the Steamboat Winnebago, then ascending the Mississippi, for the purpose of being taken to a proper place of confinement.

On the day previous to the arrival of the Warrior, Prairie du Chien, another massacre took place by a party of the same tribe of Indians. On an island about three miles above the Prairie, a lodge of Winnebago was established. It was occupied at the time by men and children only. The warriors being about on a hunting excursion. Suddenly, the Sacs and Foxes made their appearance before the lodge, and the massacre followed, and scalped ten of its inmates. — One of the Sacs warriors lost his life, and that by the hand of a Winnebago boy, about fifteen years of age. The youth was standing in the door of the lodge, and a younger brother and sister, when two of the warriors made their appearance, and fired upon them.

Recollecting, instantly, that a gun remained in the lodge loaded, he procured it, and awaited the onset of the foe, who had retreated for the purpose of reaching their guns. As soon as they appeared before him, he took aim at one of them, fired, and the bullet went through the heart of his enemy. He then entered the interior of the lodge, made his way for the entrance, and gave information of the massacre, to Crawford. A detachment of troops was immediately ordered out in pursuit of the murderers, but, as is known, without success.

From the Norfolk Herald.

A BEAR SCUFFLE.—Yesterday afternoon a bear was seen swimming across the Eastern branch of our river, not half a mile above the drawbridge, from Christian's point to the opposite side. He landed among the sedges on the shore of Mr. Bonnard's farm. He was presently beset by a host of dogs and negroes, who made him take to the woods, while they followed close at his heels. The race was terminated very soon, however, by a sturdy bull-dog, gave him a posterior grip with his fangs; but brim did not regard it any more than a flea bite, for he continued to climb the tree, dragging the dog after him, until the latter, deeming discretion to be the better part of valor, let go his hold and tumbled to the ground from a height of some four or five feet.

By this time a large crowd of "white spirits and black" had gathered round the tree, and the gentleman aloft was fired at more than twenty times, but the shot being small none of them seemed to take effect. At last a rifle was brought, and after two or three discharges, the bear seemed to acknowledge that he was wounded, though not so desperately as to make him drop powerless to the ground;—no, he came very resolutely down by the stem of the tree, and as soon as he reached the ground, set off at a brisk trot. But his tormentors were resolved that escape he should not; and so, what they could not achieve by gun-powder, they effected by blows, from clubs, &c.

The fire is never satisfied with wood, nor the ocean with rivers; death with mankind, nor bright-eyed women with lovers.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2nd instant, a Negro Man named JACK.—He is 23 or 24 years of age, about the middle height, rather of a yellow complexion, is a smart active looking man, but when spoken to has a down-bow, and is a designing fellow. Jack had on, when last seen, a pair of brown homespun pantaloons and a round-about coat.—The above reward will be promptly paid to any one who will deliver him in Salisbury.

C. FISHER.

December 6, 1834.

P. S. It has been ascertained that Jack is in the possession of spurious free papers; and it is more than probable he is endeavoring to make his way to some of the Northern States. C. F.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE GROES, from 13 to 25 years of age. H. FORSYTH.

Statesville, Dec. 13, 1834.

THE CAROLINIAN.
SALISBURY:
SATURDAY DECEMBER 20, 1834.

From South Carolina we have cheering intelligence, and such as must prove gratifying to every lover of peace and brotherly kindness. The delay in the receipt of our regular supply of papers from Columbia, prevents us, at present, from giving many particulars. But this much we are able to gather from the sources within our reach—that a compromise has taken place between the hitherto antagonist parties in that State, and that their bitter animosity against each other has at last been buried in one common grave. It appears that the Oath of Allegiance has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and been engrafted on the Constitution—and that a Report on Federal Relations (the particular features of which we have no where seen stated), has also been passed, by a very large majority; on account of which latter, the Union Men in the Legislature immediately expressed their entire concurrence in the provisions of the former, and their willingness to support party strife, and receive the adoption of the Resolution as a peace-offering laid on the altar of their blood.

Leading men in the ranks of each party, and their congratulations to their common country, and the amicable settlement of the unfortunate differences which had so long existed and divided sunder those who should have but one mind of love towards each other, and one principle of action towards others. This glorious consummation and union of conflicting elements was exhibited in a striking manner on the election for Governor of the State, which took place on the 9th instant. Mr. McDuffie was the only candidate for the office; and he received every vote, with the exception of five, on joint ballot of the two Houses! The last Columbia papers contain his Inaugural Speech, in praise of which they speak in unqualified terms, but not too highly for its merit. The following is the concluding paragraph of it, and may serve to convey an idea of the patriotism and independence which infuses itself through the whole speech:

"I am now prepared, sir, (addressing the Speaker,) under the solemn sanction of an oath, to pledge my undivided allegiance to the State of South Carolina—and at the same time to pledge myself, under the same sanction, to 'rescue, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States,' even against the violations and infractions of those who may pretend to act under its authority."

We rejoice at this state of things in South Carolina. As remarked above, we have not as yet been able to arrive at the gist of the Report on Federal Relations, the passage of which appears to have been the immediate cause of the compromise; but let its provisions be what they may, we are sure that the State Rights Party have not given up their principles, and we therefore again repeat that we rejoice at this happy termination of party animosity in South Carolina.

In order to show the sentiments of leading men on both sides, in regard to the fortunate turn which affairs have now taken, we give below short sketches of remarks made in both Houses of the Legislature, on this interesting subject.

From the Columbia Telescope.
In the Senate on Tuesday, upon occasion of the adoption of the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, the remarks of Mr. Richardson were as follows: Mr. Richardson rose and said—That the Report of the Joint Committee of Federal Relations, on the several memorials which he had the honor to present, offered, as it was, in a spirit of conciliation, and adopted as a measure of compromise, certainly did remove the objections which he had urged on a former occasion against the amendment of the 4th Art. of the Constitution.—If he appreciated too highly the magnanimity of that party, to whom a solemn sense of duty compelled him to make the confession of his misapprehension of the purport and intention of that amendment, he was ready to acknowledge that it was an estimate of conduct founded on the motives which he believed would actuate, on a similar occasion, those with whom he was politically connected. Offered, as he believed it was, in good faith, it would be received as a peace offering; which they were not more willing to tender than he was to accept. He believed that it would heal the distractions and soothe the angry feelings which had so long agitated and convulsed the State. For himself—those whose opinions he was made the organ to express, on this floor, and he believed, for those whom they had the honor to represent, he could say, that, burying the painful reminiscences of the past, and looking to the bright anticipations of the future, they were willing to devote all their energies in a common effort to revive and invigorate the languishing energies of the State.

General Hamilton very briefly replied, in nearly the following terms: That he had listened to the declaration of the gentleman from Charleston with unfeigned gratification. He met it in the same spirit of cordial reciprocity, and he felt assured that, whilst it was calculated to diffuse the utmost joy throughout the State, none could fail to appreciate the enlightened and patriotic feelings by which the gentleman and those acting with him had been impelled in making the communication in question.

In the House of Representatives, upon the same occasion, the remarks of Mr. Phillips, of Chesterfield, were nearly in these words: I rise, Mr. Speaker, to withdraw the notice which I gave a few days ago, claiming, on behalf of the minority, the privilege of entering upon the journals of the House a protest against the amendment of the 4th Article of the Constitution. Circumstances which have just occurred, render such a protest wholly unnecessary. It may not, sir, be strictly within parliamentary rules to refer to such circumstances; but it would be doing injustice to the feelings of my own bosom—great injustice, both to them and to the spirit of conciliation with which I am now confronted,—were I not in some manner to give them utterance.

In my own name, sir, and in the name of those with whom it has been my proud destiny to act, I accept this Report, as an offering laid upon the altar of our country. I feel prepared, sir, with feelings of the holiest sincerity, to join in propitiating the Divine favor that it may be received and regarded by the whole people as a "peace offering;" and that this land—over which discord has so triumphantly reigned and ruled—may now become a land of peace and prosperity, where every individual may henceforth sit securely, under the shade of his own fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid.

I trust in God, Mr. Speaker, that our political dissensions are now ended; and that they shall never hereafter be remembered, unless to afford instructive lessons of forbearance to the patriot and statesman; that we shall now see the son return, rejoicing, to the paternal roof—brother once more fraternizing with brother—the ancient friendships of Carolina (once but

prudent characteristic) again renewed, with bonds of stronger alliance: that, in the councils of the nation, we may again have the representation of a people united at home; and hereafter, whenever or however we may differ on political questions, may we never again forget that we are brothers of one family—citizens of one State.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated
RALEIGH, DECEMBER 15, 1834.

The hopes entertained by the friends of a Convention, that the measure would succeed this session, are almost extinguished, and it has become the nearly universal sentiment of the Western Members that the present should be the last appeal to the interposition of the Legislature for the adjustment of that question. It is said that a proposition will be made by an Eastern gentleman, but I have very little hope that it will be such as to receive the approbation of that minority in the Legislature who represent a majority of the People of North Carolina.

We had another funeral to-day: Mr. Adams, one of the Commoners from Guilford County, who departed this life on Sunday night last, was consigned to the silent grave, with appropriate public honors.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR.
This ceremony took place on the 10th instant, in the Government House at Raleigh, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, and a large assemblage of citizens and strangers. The Oaths of Office were administered by Judge Seawell; after which Gov. Swain delivered an appropriate Address, which is so highly spoken of, that we regret our inability to lay it before our readers in this number of the Carolinian.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
The election for State Printer took place in this body on Saturday the 6th instant, and resulted in the choice of Samuel Shepherd, by a majority of 11 votes over the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer. The latter gentleman has held the office for the last twenty years, but the former has executed the work—"Nous Verrons" gathered the fleece, while the more faithful Shepherd was laboring for the flock. Of course, our venerable cotemporary makes a becoming splutter about "proscription!"—he threatens the majority of the Legislature with the vengeance of the People at the April elections. We "rejoice" uncle Tommy will find it to be "great cry, but little wool."

After considerable difficulty between the two Houses in relation to the day upon which they would proceed to the election of United States Senator, the 27th day of January has been agreed upon for that purpose. On the 11th instant, Sidney S. Barter was elected Attorney-General of Virginia, over Mr. Patton. The Richmond Whig says that Mr. Barter is a Constitutionalist, but that the election did not turn on Federal politics. Mr. B. is comparatively a young man.

GOVERNOR TAZEWELL.
The Message of this gentleman, at the opening of the present session of the Virginia Legislature, is a document well worthy the head and heart of the able statesman who penned it. Its lucid exposition of the concerns of the "Ancient Dominion," while it gives a bright picture of her internal happiness and progressive prosperity, indicates a master-hand as the delineator of her present and future prospects. But the independent and at the same time passionless manner in which Gov. T. reviews her relations with the General Government, and speaks of the dangerous encroachments of the latter upon the rights of the several States, and upon the existence of Liberty itself, not only reflect honor upon the Chief Magistrate of Virginia, but assure us that she is still where it has always been the glory of her true sons to see her, in the front rank of the friends of political liberty. Long may she occupy that noble and enviable stand!—and soon may her less vigilant sisters arouse from their lethargy, and follow her in the path which her majestic tread has marked out so plainly before them!

When we read a State Paper of such value as the one mentioned, we exceedingly regret the contracted means in our power to lay it before our readers; but local matters of more immediate importance to them demand our first care, and we must therefore be content.—If possible, we shall next week give a few extracts from the Message of Governor Tazewell.

MORE NULLIFICATION!
Old Mr. "Nous Verrons," of the Richmond Enquirer has turned rank Nullifier, and talks with very good sense about the "Sovereignty of Virginia."!!! Hear the venerable prophet:

"The Governor's Message states, with great force, his objections to an appeal of the State of Virginia to the Supreme Court of the United States, for the decision of its territorial dispute with Maryland. We most cordially concur in all views of this subject. We would never submit the Sovereignty of Virginia to the adjudication of that tribunal. We would have no lot or part in the matter of any suit of Maryland. She may go there, if she pleases. We hope Virginia will not thus submit herself at the feet of the Federal Judges."

And yet this same Mr. Ritchie was for forcibly bowing a Sovereign State "at the feet" of Gen. Jackson! Oh fie, thou pink of consistency!—What more of sovereignty canst thou see in Virginia, than is also possessed by South Carolina!—Or canst thou trust Andrew Jackson with supreme power, rather than consent that John Marshall and his contemporaries shall advise in a suit between two States in relation to boundary lines?

It has been for some time hinted, by letter-writers at Washington, and others, that the President intended to attack the Supreme Court in his late Message, and reduce the Judicial Department of the Government to the same humble subservience to his nod, which at present characterises the Legislative branch. We have seen indications which warranted this suspicion, in more than one journal of high standing in the favor of the party; and had feared that such was the intention of the President. But the above "indication" from the Enquirer, penned, as it was, after the Federal Message had been read by Mr. Ritchie, and which contains not a word in condemnation of the Judiciary, induces the belief that letter-writers have been mistaken in their surmises, or that the contemplated attack on that body has been postponed for the present. Possibly the latter, in order to give a clearer field for the operation of the bellicose aspect towards France, assumed by the Hero; and which, it is thought, will furnish "glory enough" for one siege. It may be, however, that this lucid moment in Mr. Ritchie's mental obscurity was caused by his fear of losing the Public Printing; and that to this cause we are indebted for the above remarks from one who has latterly been so un-Virginian in his political preferences. We could hope that this may have been the impelling motive of Mr. Ritchie—notwithstanding it would add nothing to his character for independence, and has met with such bad success at the hands of the Legislature of the Ancient Commonwealth.

WE this week complete the President's Message to Congress; and would call the attention of the reader to its general details, as presenting information interesting to every class of American citizens.

We have two articles in type, from the "Richmond Whig," and the "Philadelphia Gazette," which review the warlike part of the Message in such common-sense and forcible language, that we are sorry to be obliged to postpone their insertion until next week.

"The Globe" professes to be surprised that any one should take exception to the views of the President in relation to France, and his request to be clothed with discretionary power to go to war with her. As might have been expected, Mr. Blair founds his astonishment upon the carelessness for "GLORY," which is exhibited by those who oppose his master in his desires; and he even goes so far as to liken the spirit of the present opposition, to that which actuated the Hartford Conventionists! This raving, however, is a part of that miserable panders' duty to his lord, and does not "excite our special wonder." We had hoped that this country had purchased "glory enough," and at a sufficiently exorbitant price too, to satisfy even the extravagant longings of a self-willed "Military Chieftain;" but it appears that we are to be laid under contribution for the purchase of more of this commodity. We are mistaken, however, if the American People, upon a view of the probable cost of this "glory," do not feel themselves constrained to deny the policy of its acquisition.

The Washington Letter- Writers are again at their posts. We are indebted to these gentlemen for accounts of the by-play which is carried on by the great ones at Washington, as well as a great many matters of more interest, which never reach us through the newspapers of that city. Among this corps of Letter- Writers are gentlemen of the highest grade of literary ability: the "Spy in Washington," of the New York Courier and Enquirer; "—" of the Baltimore Patriot; and "O. P. Q." of Richmond, exhibit epistolary qualifications of the first order. We must endeavor to lay their productions before our readers occasionally, so soon as the press of public documents will permit us.

The last letter from the "Spy" says that the President has declared, "in the most solemn manner, that, if Congress refuses to sustain him, [in his desire for a war with France], he will resign the station he now fills." A contemporary says, of this threat, that such a consummation is matter rather of hope than of faith.

The same letter of the Spy also says: "Gen. Jackson stated, yesterday, that he had received advices that the French Chambers would be convened a month earlier than the period to which they had been prorogued, (28th Dec.) To a friend of his he undertook to explain the reason of this early session.—He said he had written a letter himself to Mr. Livingston, our Minister at that Court, stating his ULTIMATUM, and authorizing him to communicate its contents to the King." [!!!!]

A Legislature in Trouble!—The tavern-keepers in Jefferson City, the seat of Government of Missouri, having entered into agreement to charge Members of the Legislature five dollars per week for board, resolutions were offered in both branches of that august body, proposing to pack up bag and baggage, and remove to some place where living was not so dear! In the Senate, the proposition was rejected by only two votes; and the House gravely discussed the important matter for several days, without coming to any decision—during which time the landlords became alarmed, and reduced their demands to four dollars per week.—The done of contention was thus thrown under the table, and the sapient Legislators turned their attention to the digestion of more important legal food. Boniface "reckoned without his host" that time. The St. Louis Republican says it was contemplated, by the Law-Makers, to go down to that place by steamboat, or march to Columbia in caravan!

The Yankees are a "cute" race, and there's no disputing it. The following is one of the latest "notions" from the "universal nation." In order that the friends of Mr. Brown may know how to appreciate this "opinion abroad" of their favorite, we merely remark that it is copied from the Boston Atlas, a leading Whig paper:

"Bedford Brown, the re-elected Senator from North Carolina, is the great gun of the Jackson Party, and will take Forsyth's place in the Senate. Next to Shelley, he is the most able, eloquent, and accomplished speaker in Congress. He amuses the Senate exceedingly, by always thrusting himself forward to answer Mr. Webster—he despises any less formidable antagonist."

Commendable Sagacity.—A Jackson Editor in this State, who has recently commenced business, says he is obliged to keep a file of his paper by him, in order to avoid saying, at any time, things which might conflict with what he may previously have said. Come now, we like this—it certifies us that one Jacksonite at least desires to be consistent; but we much fear that he will have to sacrifice that virtue of his to his idol, whose course thus far has been so serpentine as to make it altogether impossible to worship him acceptably without at one time insisting that white is black, and at another that black is white.

Distressing Fire!—The village of Snow-Hill, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th ultimo. An extract of a letter says: "Our village has now no tavern, no courthouse or county-office, and, of the houses occupied on yesterday by merchandise, all, save two, are now smouldering ruins. Some of the sufferers are left houseless and naked: some, whose circumstances were comfortable on yesterday, are now poor." The loss is estimated at 150,000 dollars.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has elected the Hon. James Buchanan to the Senate of the United States, for the unexpired term of the Hon. William Wilkins, Minister to Russia. Turn about, they say, is fair play.—Mr. Buchanan was Minister to Russia, and has only changed offices with Mr. Wilkins. Mr. B. is, however, in our opinion, much the most Hon. and independent of the two.

The Hon. Mr. Linn has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the fourth day of March next, by the Legislature of Missouri. No other candidate was put in nomination.

A Cincinnati paper says that Wild Turkeys are quite plenty in that city, being forced to the habitations of man in search of food, which is said to be remarkably scarce in the woods. The Cincinnatians, instead of having to hunt this game in its native forests, are dodging around the corners of brick houses, gun in hand, shooting them from chimney to chimney! The Bears and Squirrels, from the same cause, it is said, have abandoned the woods, to forage upon the cattle and the cornfields, and occasionally a child or so.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!
A Mr. McIntosh, Senator in the Georgia Legislature, has lately made a speech, in which "he particularly adverted to the era of the adoption of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, at which time he was an active member of the Republican party; and stated that, at the time of their promulgation, those resolutions were not understood to recommend forcible resistance to the oppressive laws of the Federal Government—and that the doctrine of the Nullifiers were a modern invention, not known to the Republican party in the days of Jefferson."!!! This age in which we live is truly wonderful in bringing to light facts of importance in the history of parties—but we are concerned lest its wisdom should discover too much. The above statement, for instance, we think, even "out-Herods Herod."

A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, against the emission of Bank Notes of a less denomination than \$20. Good!

Another Bill has been introduced into the same body, providing for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum somewhere in the State. Our friend "Bob Short" recommends, through the Augusta Sentinel, that the Capitol in Milledgeville be used for this purpose—because, he says, let the State Rights men go home, and the Hospital is not only found to be ready built to their hands, but even the most fit subjects for such a place already occupying it. Good again!

At a recent balloting for Chaplain to the House of Representatives, the celebrated Mrs. Anne Royall received two votes for that reverend station!

The Legislature of Ohio convened at Columbus on the 1st day of this month. All the usual Offices of the body were filled by the election as Whigs.

On board the packet-ship Havre, arrived at New York on the 4th instant, from France, came a bearer of despatches from the American Minister at Paris. Probably he has communicated something new and interesting in relation to American claims. We shall see.

What next?—Recent accounts from England state that a man is going about London, preaching to crowds of people, and calling himself a Missionary from Mahomed to convert the English heathen!

Nullification Defined.—A correspondent of the New York Enquirer says of Nullification: "Like a well-poised balance, with a protestance on the one side, and secession on the other, it oscillates till subject submission on the one part, or paramount force on the other, by kicking the beam, shall decide for the ruler or the ruled."

Satanical Hint!—Though our "d—l" never shows a forked tongue, we must confess his words are sometimes quite pointed; the following may be called his last: "This German-Text type, used in so many of the papers, I reckon must be very convenient—because no body don't seem to know when they make mistakes." Having none of the aforesaid German-Text type among our assortment, we did not feel ourselves obnoxious to impute sarcasm for mistakes in that particular; but we feel sure that some of our brethren of the type were hit at, because "his Majesty" is not in the habit of wasting his breath when he means nothing. We advise them to see to it, and correct "the errors of their ways."

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

We give below the only matters of general interest which have as yet occurred in the proceedings of Congress. On Monday, the 8th instant, the Speaker of the House announced the appointment of the Standing Committee. On the 15th instant, the Senate proceeded to the election of the Standing Committee of its body.

SENATE—Monday, December 1, 1834.
Mr. Grundy, of Tenn., offered a resolution, at the unanimous request of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, suspending the 34th rule of the Senate, and continuing the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, with all their powers; which resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously adopted.

Tuesday, December 2, 1834.
Mr. Pointexter, of Mississippi, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the 34th rule of the Senate, so far as respects the Committee on Public Lands, be suspended; and that the present Committee continue with all the powers vested in them, and subject to all duties enjoined on them, by the several Resolutions of the Senate, at the last session, relative to frauds in the sale of the Public Lands.

HOUSE—Monday, Dec. 8, 1834.
On motion of Mr. Clayton.
Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the Mint in some central position of what is denominated the Gold Region, lying between the States of Virginia and Alabama.

Tuesday, December 2, 1834.
On motion of Mr. Connor, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.—Mr. Speight in the Chair—for the purpose of referring the various parts of the President's Message to appropriate Committees.

When the resolution proposing to refer the portion of the Message concerning France to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was read—
Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, offered an amendment to it, the purport of which was to declare that it was inexpedient to go to war with regard to claims the payment of which there was every reason to suppose had been postponed, rather from the difficulty attending their adjustment, than from any desire on the part of the Fr. Government to evade payment. The amendment also proposed the prolongation of the time suggested in the Message, for the action of Congress; and that the subject should be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report to the foregoing effect.

A warm debate ensued on the subject.
Mr. Clayton defended his proposition, at some length. He was warmly supported by Mr. Claiborne, of Virginia. Messrs. Wayne, Archer, and R. M. Johnson, were opposed to instructing the Committee, or indeed of acting at all on the subject at so early a day of the session. By their persuasion, Mr. Clayton was induced to withdraw his amendment; and the subject was simply referred to the consideration of the Committee, together with the other foreign relations of the Government.

Robbery.—The dwelling-house of a gentleman of this village was entered one night last week, and robbed of a number of valuable articles. An unusual number of petit depositions have been committed in our vicinity lately.—Oxford Examiner.

The New Orleans Courier (a Jackson paper) proposes to call public meetings, in consequence of the burning of the Hermitage, and got up fifty cent subscriptions for the purpose of building Gen. Jackson another mansion on its ruins. We should have no objection, if the General was not rich enough to build a mansion for himself; to have a levy made upon the office-holders for a sufficient sum. It would be as legitimate an object as contributions for the establishment of newspapers.—Virg.

In Fayetteville, on the 16th instant, Cotton was 14 to 14½ cents per pound.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 9th instant, by the Rev'd Mr. Childs, the Rev'd THOMAS McDONALD, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this Town, to Miss MARIA ELLIS, daughter of the late Anderson Ellis. Thrice happy they—the happy of their kind—Whom gentle stars unite in one congenial mind.

In this County, on the 11th instant, by O. M. Smith, Esquire, Mr. JAMES FOREST, of Montgomery Co., to Miss NANCY STOKES.

Also, on the 14th instant, by the same, Mr. JOHN KETCHUM to Miss ROSA ANN FRALEY.

In Charlotte, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. M. W. CURRY, of Yorkville, S. C., to Miss ELIZABETH KESTLER, of Charlotte.

In Charlotte, on the 7th instant, by Wm. W. Long, Esquire, Mr. SOLOMON COOVER to Miss JANE DAVIS.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 27th ult., by Alexander Cooper, Esq., Mr. THOMAS J. WALKER to Miss JANE BATTY.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Capt. ISAAC WILSON to Miss LUCINDA M. WALLIS.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 8th instant, Mr. WILEY GRAY to Miss PRUDENCE DAVIS.

In Montgomery County, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. David Derrick, Mr. HENRY SHANKLE to Miss SCHELINA PENNINGTON, daughter of Mr. David Pennington.

In Cabarrus County, on the 6th instant, by J. Fagot, Esquire, Mr. OWEN DRY, aged 80 years, to Mrs. CATHERINE POLK, aged 70.

Come old and young, come grave and gay,
Make haste and fix your wedding-day!
Improve the time before you pass,
For life is short, and man must die.

At Centerville, (Ga.), on the 18th inst., by the Rev. John J. Groves, Mr. EFFORD C. COLLIER, to Miss ELIZABETH S., daughter of the Rev. West Harris, formerly of Rowan County.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Charlotte, on the 6th instant, SUSAN N., wife of the Rev'd Archibald Whyte, and daughter of the late Thomas Grier, Esq., in the 25th year of her age.

In the same place, on 2d inst., Mr. WEST ENZY.

SALE OF NEGROES, &c.

ON Saturday the 3d day of January, there will be sold, at public sale, on a credit, at the late dwelling-house of William Cowan, deceased, one Likely Negro Man, and a Woman.

These Negroes belong to the Estate of the said deceased, and are sold to pay the debts.

Also, at the same time and place, THE BALANCE OF THE NEGROES OF SAID Estate will be hired out for 1 year.

The terms of credit, and other particulars, will be made known on the day of sale.

R. N. FLEMING, Adm'r.
December 20, 1834. 2t

A Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of the Rocky River Academy will be resumed on the 6th day of January next.

Tuition at the rate of \$10 per session.

Boarding can be obtained in respectable families at from \$5 to \$6 a month.

The course of studies taught at this Institution are as follows: In the Latin Department—Rudimen's Latin Grammar, Mair's Introduction, Walker's Latin Reader, Virgil to the sixth Æneid, Cicero's four Orations in Catilinam, Sallust, Horace, and Gould's Editio expurgata.

In the Greek—Valpy's Greek Grammar, Jacob's Greek Reader, the two first books of Xenophon, and Græca Majora through the Historical part, Demosthenes, Plato, and Longinus.

In the English—Murray's English Grammar, Woodbridge's Geography, Hodge's Logic, Blair's Lectures, Bonycastle's Algebra through Quadratic Equations, Caldwell's Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Heights and Distances, Surveying, and Natural Philosophy.

The Subscriber designs teaching the Languages on the Analytical System, with interlinear translations, supported by the recommendations of Locke and Milton, which has lately been adopted by some of the most notable Literary Institutions of the present day. Its aim is to obviate the perplexing task of committing to memory the Grammar without understanding it, which damps the spirit of most pupils during the first months of their pupillage, to facilitate a knowledge of the Languages, and to render their personal more agreeable.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to develop the faculties of the Student's mind, and to direct them into a proper channel in seeking knowledge. His aim is to enable them to understand thoroughly whatever they study, so far as they advance.

R. J. McDOWELL, Principal.
Cabarrus County, Dec. 20, 1834.—4t.

Estate Sale of Negroes, &c.

ON the first day of January next, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, for cash,

Several Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. Ferrand.

And on the same day, immediately after the sale,

I will Hire Out, for one year,

On the usual terms, the remaining Negroes belonging to said Estate. Also, at the same time,

Several Lots in the Town of Salisbury Will be Rented Out for one year.

ROBERT MACNAMARA,
December 13, 1834.—4ds. Adm'r.

Negroes for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE DOOR IN SALISBURY,

On Thursday the 15th day of January next,

Between Thirty-Five and Forty Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of Joseph Chambers, deceased, late of Rowan County.

ON this, perhaps, the most valuable lot of Negroes ever offered for sale in this section of the country, the greater part of them being young, very likely, and of good character.

A credit of 12 months will be given, upon hand and security, with interest after six months.

SAMUEL BEEVER,
December 13, 1834.—4ds. Adm'r.

VARIETY.

ALLITERATION.

Frederick Fawner, famed for firmest friendship, finding female factory fruitless, fled far from fair frequent-
ing flourishing fields, fixed in far frowning forests, and formed the following fine flourishing farewell for false fallacious Fanny Fastidious:

Flattering friend, farewell forever,
Hope hath hung her harp on high,
Every effort or endeavor
Starts some serious sobbing sigh.

When with warmest wishes wooing,
Lingered long love's languid look,
Silent, still sublimely showing,
Firmest faith for forms forsook.

Pleading prospects prove protesting
Innocency is innate.
Deserts dear delights distracting,
Far from former frowning fate.

Pleasure's pleasing path pursuing,
That through tearless time I tread,
Vagrant virtues vainly viewing,
She still pseudo shining shed.

False fallacious friend, farewell.
Shall sorrowing sighs still silent sleep?
To truant time thy troubles tell,
Why with wearied wanderings weep.

POPULAR MEANINGS.

Agreeable man. One who has a bow and a smile for every body abroad, and beats his wife at home.

Bank. A kind of barber's shop, where the pocket is shaved instead of the face.

Failing. A legerdemain trick practised upon one's creditors.

Gentleman. An animal that frequents the streets, waits upon the ladies shopping, &c.

Lady. One who wears a Navarino bonnet or French hat.

Lawful Interest. Twenty four per cent per annum.

Lending Money. Advancing one hundred dollars upon property worth a thousand.

Religion. Blindly and implicitly believing a certain set of spiritual dogmas without taking the trouble to search the scriptures for yourself.

Respectable Man. One who has plenty of money.

Scarcity of Money.—A disease complained of by those who have plenty of cash, and felt by those who have not.

Vulgar Women. One who stays at home and takes care of her family, (species almost extinct.)

MARRIAGE.

"Marriage is to a woman at once the happiest and saddest event of her life; it is the promise of future bliss, raised on the death of all present enjoyment. She quits her home—her parents—her occupations—her amusement—every thing on which she has hitherto depended for comfort—for affection—for kindness—for pleasure. The parents by whose advice she has been guided—the sister to whom she has dared to impart the very embryo thought and feeling—the brother who has played with her, by turns the counsellor and the counselled—and the younger children, to whom she has hitherto been the mother and the playmate—all are to be forsaken at one fell stroke—every former tie is loosened—the spring of every action is to be changed; and yet she flies with joy in the untrodden path before her. Buoyed up by the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipation of the happiness to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hopes—who can treacherously lure such a heart from its peaceful enjoyment, and the watchful protection of home—who can, coward like, break the illusions that have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired. Woe to him who has too early withdrawn the tender plant from the props and stays of moral discipline in which she has been tutored, and yet make no effort to supply their places; for on him the responsibility of her errors—on him who has first taught her, by his example, to grow careless of her duty, and then exposed her with a weakened spirit, and unsatisfied heart, to the wild storms and the wily temptations of a sinful world.—The new Novel of Dacre.

WONDERFUL MECHANISM.

The following descriptive notice of Muckle's Automaton Writing Lady, and other ingenious mechanical figures, is copied from the United States Gazette:

It is not generally known to the public, that this ingenious piece of mechanism has lately arrived in this country. It is the work of the celebrated German artist, Mr. Muckle—the fruits of two years close application and study. The figure itself is as large as life, and is represented sitting at a table open on all sides, thereby putting aside, at once, the theory which naturally enough connects itself with the Automaton Chess-Player, that two movements are effected by human agency.

No stronger proof of the complexity of the art, nor evidence of the complexity of the machinery, is required, than the readiness with which the figure writes any sentence requested by the audience. The figure itself being of full size, has quite an interesting appearance. The moving of the eyes and eye-lids just previous to its commencing to write, and the peculiar inclination of the head and body, as though mind itself had its influence on the position of the figure, gives the appearance of thoughtfulness and life to the Automaton, and has a pleasing effect on the spectator. The machinery is so constructed as to enable the figure to supply itself with ink, as required, from an inkstand placed on the table; and to address the audience by easy and graceful motions.

Connected with this wonderful exhibition of human skill and ingenuity, are some mechanical figures about two feet in height; the easy and natural movements of which afford the strongest evidence that the head which made them was not deficient either in contrivance or execution.

The performance of Mr. Schweighoffer, from Amsterdam, a professor in experimental philosophy, excites the wonder and admiration of every one. Indeed, he is only equalled in his performance by the celebrated Mons. Saubert.

FOR RENT,

The Store and Ware-Room attached to the Mansion Hotel. This house is in the very centre of business, and is considered one of the very best stands in Salisbury for any kind of business. Possession can be had immediately, and rent will be moderate.

CONNER & LONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1834.

LONG EXPECTED, But come at Last!

Samuel Craige & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that their long expected supply of

NEW GOODS

Has at last been Received, At their Store, at Foster's Mill.

Their new assortment is fresh from the Northern Cities, and will be found to consist of

FIRST QUALITY DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, Groceries, Cutlery, &c.

Which, together with their former stock, makes their present supply

Very Large and Desirable.

Being determined to sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers, they hope to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of a liberal public.

Rowan Co., Nov. 29, 1834.

DAVID L. POOL,



Clock and Watch Maker,

JEWELLER, AND SILVER-SMITH, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept at the old stand on the Main Street in Salisbury, one door above the Store of S. Lemly & Son.

Watches and Clocks of every kind will be repaired, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months.

DAVID L. POOL

Will always keep on Hand a Variety of Articles in his line of business—such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Hunting, and Dutch); Chains, Seals, and Keys, (gold and plated); Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings; Ever-pointed Penicil Cases and Leads; Silver Ware; Spectacle Frames and Glasses; Pistols and Dirks; Pocket and Pen-Knives, (Rodgers's); Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his Shop, and in payment for work done and debts due.

Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1834.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm heretofore existing, under the name of HARRIS & SHAVER, is dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those to whom we are indebted will please render their accounts to us for payment.

GEORGE M. HARRIS, JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, October 9, 1834.



THE GARRAGE-MAKING BUSINESS

HERETOFORE carried on by the above concern, will still be continued by the undersigned, in all its various branches, at the old stand of Harris & Shaver. It is hoped that the liberal patronage heretofore extended to one of us will continue to be bestowed on our new establishment.

Ready-made Vehicles, of various kinds, on hand, and will be sold cheap; and REPAIRING of every description will be promptly attended to, and executed in the most faithful manner.

JOHN I. SHAVER & Co.

Salisbury, October 11, 1834.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of December next, all

Those Valuable Lands,

Known by the name of the "Mill Lands," lying in Davidson & Rowan Counties, and containing, in all, About 2700 Acres.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-House, and a valuable Grist and Saw-Mill, with other improvements, upon the premises.

The said Lands are well adapted to the culture of Cotton and Grain of all kinds. They lie upon the Yadkin River, and embrace a large body of valuable LOW GROUNDS.

These Lands will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts, as may best suit purchasers. The terms will be a credit of 12 months.

The sale will positively take place on the day above named.

JAMES ELLIS,

Executor of the Estate of Anderson Ellis.

November 1, 1834.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing 845 Acres, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow. The improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office.

JAMES CONNOR.

September 6, 1834.

Unity Classical School.

THE Fourth Session of the Classical School in the vicinity of the Catawba Springs, will commence on the first Monday in January 1835.

The Subscriber, having obtained the assistance of a Young Man who is a correct English Scholar, will be enabled to devote his time and attention more unreservedly to the Classical Students who may be committed to his care.

For more information with regard to the School, Parents and Guardians are referred to Messrs. Alfred M. Burton, Robert H. Burton, John D. Graham, Bartlett Shipp, Maj. Daniel M. Forney, and Dr. McLean.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

December 6, 1834.

Female Academy.

THE Trustees of the Lincolnton Female Academy take this occasion of announcing that, contrary to intention at the commencement of this session, (dating from September 14th) the School will continue in operation for an entire session, merely allowing a short intermission at Christmas. They beg it to be understood, however, that Scholars will be charged only from the date of their entrance, and the interval alluded to will be made up at the end of the session.

As hitherto, the School is under the direction of Miss A. THOMPSON.

Lincolnton, December 6, 1834.—3t

Lincolnton Academy.

THE Examination of the Students under the care of Geo. W. Morrow will commence on the 26th of this instant, (Wednesday,) and terminate the day following.

Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to attend.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday in January.

GEO. W. MORROW.

N.B. The price of Tuition per Session (in advance) for the Languages and Mathematics, will be \$12 50—for English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, \$8.

G. W. M.

Lincolnton, Nov. 22, 1834.—9



STRAYED

OR STOLEN,

From the Race-ground near Salisbury, on the 25th ultimo, a small Sorrel Mare,

About 14 hands high—

She is a well compacted pony—trots generally, but racks when descending hills; has a long tail, and a star in the forehead—no other marks recollected. She had on a saddle and bridle, and only one shoe, which was on one of her fore feet.

A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will return the said mare to the Subscriber, at Boon's Ford, Rowan County, or for such information as will lead to her recovery.

JESSE A. HODGENS.

December 6, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

6th CLASS, FOR 1834, To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh,

On Tuesday the 30th of December, 1834,

ON THE POPULAR Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL \$7,000!

PRIZE \$7,000!

SCHEME:		
1 Prize of 7,000 DOLLARS	is	\$7,000
1 " of 4,000 DOLLARS	is	4,000
1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 " of 2,000 DOLLARS	is	2,000
10 " of 1,000 DOLLARS	is	10,000
10 " of 500 DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of 300 DOLLARS	is	3,000
15 " of 200 DOLLARS	is	3,000
50 " of 100 DOLLARS	is	5,000
100 " of 50 DOLLARS	is	5,000
135 " of 30 DOLLARS	is	4,050
200 " of 20 DOLLARS	is	4,000
330 " of 15 DOLLARS	is	4,950
6,000 " of 10 DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 " of 6 DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 " of 4 DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,864 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40 00 And must draw nett 17 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be \$23 00

For 10 Half tickets, 11 50

For 10 Quarter tickets, 5 75

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, 40 00

Halves, 20 00

Quarters, 10 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points's Office, (White Row, Mansion Hotel), SALISBURY, N. C.

December 6, 1834.

To "Scrap-Book" Makers, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

WE are in the weekly receipt of a large number of Newspapers from almost all quarters of the United States, in exchange for the Carolinian, and would be glad to have them taken off our hands at a reasonable price. They comprise journals of every grade in point of literary character, and of every shade in politics, and would furnish the curious with many a theme of conversation and wonderment.—Scrap-gatherers, news-mongers, the literati, politicians, merchants, and others having occasion for newspapers, will find it advantageous to apply for them at THIS OFFICE.

Salisbury, December 13, 1834.

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of

Accommodation Stages

Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834.

BECKWITH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—1f

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

REMOVAL.—Benjamin Fraley, TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has Removed his Shop to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthieu, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on as reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that all work done by him will be both fashionable and durable.—Garments made by his workmen will in all cases be warranted to fit the customer.

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.—B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

MANSION HOTEL.

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say anything in regard to the location of the Hotel, many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to travel through this section of country, or Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families, the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel will be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and airy Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and trifling Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence assure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

Pecks & Wellford's Hotel, from the North, as well as the Lincolnton and Cheraw Stages, regularly arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, several times each week; and, having extensive and secure Stable, and Outlets for conveyances or on horseback are assured that pains will be spared to fit their horses for the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER, RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

WANTED,

A Respectable Lady, to act in a family as a capacity of House-keeper, and to take care of a family of Children. Apply at this Office, Salisbury, Dec. 6, 1834.—3t

Meeting of the Bible Society.

THE Members of the Rowan County Bible Society are requested to meet in the Presbyterian Church, in Salisbury, on the 29th